THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7331.

MORNING EDITION----SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

A. C. H. I. T. O. N. AUCTIONEER.—VALUABLE

Broadway property at auction, (unless previously
as private sale.)—COLE & C. H. I. T. O. Will sell at auc, ca. Wednesday, December 1, 1822, as 12 colock, as the
chants Exchange, the valuable piece of property No.
Broadway, on the cast side, about midway between
ing and Prince streets, and a little north of the Unitarichurch. On the lot is a two story brick house; let 25
front and rear, by 100 feet in depth. The property is
y desirable for immediate improvement, being in the
nity of the Metropolitan, St. Nisholas, Colao, and other hotels now erecting. Terms—Two-thirds
he purchase mency may remain on bond and mortgage
two or three years, at six per cent interest. Title unstionable, having been in the family of the present ownor sixty years or more. For further particulars, apply
he auctioneer, No. 2 Wall street.

JOHN MORRELL.

FURE OF ALL NATIONS.—STIMULATED BY THE great domand that now exists in European cities for this elegant, useful, and indispensable article of ladies' cosmes, as also by the snormone expense that has hishoris attended the purchase of fine furs in this country, the preser has been induced to enter largely into this branel of business, with a determination to maintain the reputs then his establishment holds, as the first in this city for fashion, excellence, and economy; and having purchased to a great criteria during she past summer at the Budson's Bay Emplian, and other fur sales, he can ofer advantage in this department not to be found as any other store in the decountry.

PRICES OF PURS.

es, at a proportionate rate.

REF Furs alayerd, cleaned, or repaired, under the superstandance of a practical Franch furrier.

GEORGE BULPIN, Paris Mantilla, Cleak,
Fur. and Shawi Emporium. 361 Broadway. New York.

A FREE EXCURSION TO THE CITY OF NEWARK A will be made by the New Jerrey Raircoad, on Monday, November 25th, for the purpose of giving every person a chance of seeing those beautiful building lots, Okt.00, which are to be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday, November, 30, at 12 o'clook, noon, at the Marchants' Exchange, New York, by Albert H. Nicolay, nuclioneer. The excursion train will leave the depot at Jersey City, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for Newark; and returning, leave Newark at 1 o'clock, P. M. Stages will be in readiness, on the arrival's the care, to convey pussengers to the ground, free of expense. All perions who are desirous of thewing the property revious to the sale, can procure thekets (tree of charge) for the excursion, tegether with street N. T.

CARRIAGE HORSES. FOR SALE, ONE PAIR OF

LIGHT SECOND HAND WAGON. WANTED, A light second hand trotting wagon. In good order, to weigh not over 250 pounds. Inquire at 246 Front street.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPHI.

The Crescent City Affair and the Government.

Naval Officers Withdrawn from the Law Line of Steamers.

More Rioting in Philadelphia.

POLITICAL ITEMS-SERIOUS FIRES.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CUBA—SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION OF LIEUTENANT DAVENPORT—NAVAL OPPICERS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE LAW LINE OF STEAMERS—THE MUSKET CON-TRACT-THE PRINCETON'S BOILERS, ETC.

Havana, was written to the consignees of the Crescer officer. It appears that his order to the Macedonia was dated as far back as the 15th instant, the day before he

of the mayy to command any of the Law line of steamers so long as Mr. Smith is retained in the Crescent City. officers of the navy will be permitted to resume their that the government of the United States should in any government might well be misunderstood, were they to whilst the difficulty remains unsettled simply because Mr. Smith is retained. It is conceded by our government that the Cuban authorities have the right to object to Mr. Smith's presence. There is a report, I know not how well founded, that the government intend to recede from the sale of muskets to George Law, on the ground

appointed inspectors, on the part of the navy, under the

the bollers of the Princeton were made, says that the defect complained of in them is of slight importance and can easily be remedied. He is now at Norfolk, making the necessary alterations, which he declares will not

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26, 1852. election of the Hon. Charles G. Atherton to the United States Senate, giving him twelve votes, and scattering

The canal, so far as we have any reports, is still naviga-

A warm rain has been falling all day.

As nearly as can be ascertained, there are now in store and 350 firkins lard, 7 casks tobacco, several hundred rolls o' large number of dressed hogs, and a large amount o freight, loaded in the cars, ready to start, are not enumerated in the above. There are, also, in addition, six steamers discharging freight at the docks.

From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nev. 26, 1852.

John W. Comegys, who recently pleaded guilty of rob-Railroad, was this morning sentenced to five years im-prisonment, by the United States Court.

Several incendiary fires, riots. &c., occurred in this city yesterday, in the course of which two men, named Country Thompson and Petty Naff, were shot, but not seriously injured. Fifty arrests were made during the day.

From Baltimore.

TRIAL FOR MURDER-THE SMALL NOTE SYSTEM RE-JECTED IN VIRGINIA, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26, 1852. the murder of Henry McGarry, for which James McPad den has been already convicted. Lowden was arrested several months since in St. Louis.

The Legislature of Virginia has rejected a bill authorizing the banks of the State to issue notes of a less deno-

The Southern mail to-night has failed beyond Rich-

Destructive Fire in Lowell.

Bosros, Nov. 25, 1852. Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, the fiannel mills in Belvidere, Lowell, with the store house adjoining, principally owned by a Boston company, were destroyed by fire; also, the bedstead manufactory of Cornings & Crosby, and two other buildings adjoining. The property was partially insured in Boston and Hartford. James Law, a private watchman, was burned to death in the mill.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25, 1852.

A fire broke out last night in the barracks, on St. Helen's Island. It was, however, subdued before much

Our markets presented no new feature to-day. Trans-actions were restricted by the inclemency of the weather.

We beg to state, in reply to the communication Mr. Charles S. Tappan, agent of the New York and Erie Railroad, that we received the despatch published on Thursday morning, relative to a fatal collision on the Eric road, near Corning, from a reliable correspondent at Philadelphia. On its receipt, we sent it to the Eric Railroad Company's telegraph office in Wall street, and inquired if we could obtain a despatch from any point on the line giving the particulars of the accident. The gentleman in further inquiry we were assured that the company would not permit reports prejudicial to the interests of the road to passover the wires; but we were given distinctly to understand, that the fact of the collision, as stated in the despatch from Philadelphia, was substantially correct.—[Reporter]

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Damages for Injuries Scatained by Falling Down an Excavation in Broadwar.—In the Circuit Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, Judge Barculo presiding, an action brought by Andrew Deiano against Amos R. Eno and John O'Dounell, to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff, by falling down an excavation in front of a new building in Broadway, New York, owned by defendant, Eno, was decided in favor of the visintiff, and the jury awarded him \$1,200 damages. It appeares that Delanc had broken two of his ribs by the fall and was contended that he did not use due caution in passing, and that the excavation had been sufficiently protected by a barrier raised by defendant, O'Donnell, the contractor. The jury was of an adverse opinion. The amount of damages originally claimed by defendant was \$2,500.

ceedings by the following prayer.—All thy works, oh, God! praise thee. Thy mercy is displayed in all the things that thou hast done; but the glerious scheme of tion of thy glory; and we desire not to call to thee merely as thy creatures, but as sinners, for whom was shed the of their usefulness; make them more and more assiduous in the work committed to them, till the hour of their depride. How soon their days of usefulness may finish,

Another year has pursued its sourse, and closed up its accounts for eternity, since last your Managers had the pleasure of addressing their patrons. The present completes the thirty-ninth year of the experience of this association, in endeavoring to promote both the temporal and spiritual welfare of "respectable aged indigent females." To the class thus designated, their work is confined; to those who have, been born and bred under happler auspices, many accustomed to the refinements of affluence and all of a class too respectable in their connections and associations in earlier life, and too worthy in themselves, to be the proper subjects of the sommon alms house. Sympathy for such caused the founders of this institution to associate for their relief; to this end they have continued to associate, and their prayer is, that this effort may be worthily sustained and carried forward, so long as the respectable aged indigent female is found among us.

The first annual report of this society was presented in

long as the respectable aged indigent female is found among us.

The first annual report of this society was presented in November, 1814. The enterprise was then entirely new. The public had not been accustomed to regard its subjects as having peculiar claims on their benavolence. It seemed to many uncalled for; the alms house was thought to be the suitable prevision for all those who must be supported by charity. Notwithstanding these obstacles, with which the managers had to contend in the earliest efforts of the society, the Lord gave them favor with the inhabitants of this city, and in their first report, before alluded to, the secretary acknowledges the receipt of \$1.683.34, with which 150 aged females had been partially relieved, and it may be many had been thereby kept from that alms-house they dreaded, but to which otherwise they must have been destined. That Merciful Being who so favored his servants in their outset, still watched over them by his uncearing providence, opening the way before them, making straight paths for their feet, removing mountains of apparent difficulty out of the way, and crowning their endeavors to relieve and comfort the aged with innumerable tokens of his gracious re gard for their work.

While, therefore with devout gratitude, they bring to

receive."

For more than a score of years the managers zealously pursued what was then their sole work visiting and relieving the worthy and necessitous aged at their own humble abodes in the lanes and by-ways of the city—and not unfrequently quite beyond what was then formed the city. But often times their hearts were made to ache at the incompetency of the supply they could afford, in comparison with the absolute need of many; and the conviction was forced upon them again and again, that anothing short of an asylum, where they could be wholly provided for in health and sickness, could meet the urgency of many cases. This conviction led to prayer and comparison with the absolute need of many; and the conviction was forced upon them again and again, that aothing short of an asylum, where they could be wholly provided for in health and sickness, could meet the urgency of many cases. This conviction led to prayer and effort God owned and blessed the effort, and in November, ISSs, the twenty, fifth annual report gives account that this asylum was then completed, and some of the most aged pensioners were already removed to it. Such as could continue to subsist in their own habitations, with the aid the society could afford them (and many preferred to do so,) were still retained, constituting a class to be relieved without the asylum, new usually denominated "the out-door pensioners." They have averaged about eighty from the time the asylum went into operation. Ten deaths have been reported to have taken place amongst them during the year; owing to removals, the number has not been precisely ascertained. One was aged eighty-one, two eighty five, one eighty nine, and one was over ninety years. These out-door pensioners form an interesting portion of this charity. They have, for the most part, some small resource—some from a little plain sewing; others a small pension from the church with which they are in membership. One has a home with a kind grand-daughter, willing to do what she can for her aged parent—though it is little more than the hours room that she can give; while in return she gets some assistance in sewing for and in watching over her youthful progeng. Another is similarly situated with a grandson. Some wive a little aid from children; but these are few in comparison. They have, in many in stances, outlived their children; or. If otherwise, their children are themselves to poor, and burdaned with a carge families, that it is quite out of their power to render them any essential service. They are more frequently assisted by grandchildren, nieces or nephews; and to the honor of the poor be it spoken, that the domestic affections for the resonance of the

considerable cholera morbus.

Dr. Cooper, the faithful physician of the institution has had the whole charge of the sick department through out the year, and has been unremitting in his attentions. These services are rendered, as in previous years, without charge. He finds his reward in the satisfaction his visits give to his aged patients, and in his successful treatment of their diseases. The board bave a high appreciation of his professional services, and take pleasure in acknowledging their indebtedness to him.

Nine deaths have taken place during the year. The

his professional services, and take pleasure in acknowledging their indebtedness to him.

Nine deaths have taken place during the year. The
first was in November, shortly after the preparation of the
last report. The individual was aged seventy two years.
Her disease was an affection of the thous, prostrating
her to an extreme degree for a considerable time before
her death. She had been an inmuste five years. The second occurred in December, from the decay of nature,
and at the advanced age of eighty, two, after a lingering
paralysis of more than a year. Her residence in the
asylum had been seven years. The fourth died in June,
after long continued chronic rhountatism. Her age was
seventy one years, cleven of which had been ramoved in
this house. The fifth individual had been removed in
March to the Lunatic Asylum, in consequence of her increasing and very troublesome invanity, rendering her
often terrifying to her neighboring inmates. Her death
took place there on the 4th of August. Her body was
brought to this asylum and conveyed hence to the Omneterry of the Evergreens. She had been made the care of
the society three years. The case of the sixth was paratysis of the brain; her death, in the sixty-eighth year of
her age, took place in August, after an illness of a few
weeks. Her residence in this house had been five years.
The seventh death occurred August 4th and was supposed to have been somewhat hastened by extrems fatigue, occasioned by distributing tracts in very warm
weather. The individual was in her eighty-third year,
and of iddirects years and sets a technical track of the

Meeting of the Association for the Relief of Aged Indigent females.

At noon, yesterday, the ladies of the Association for the Relief of Respectable and Indigent Females, held their thirty-ninth annual meeting at the Asylum, in East Twentieth street.

Dr. Tyrao, who officiated as chairman, opened the precedings by the following prayer:—All thy works, oh, ceedings by the following prayer:—All thy works, oh,

by Mesers. Hurry & Rogers, for the board, should be etc.

d, some two hundred immates might be accommodated, whereas now the number must be limited to about eighty-seven. The undersigned believes that the large increase of the population of our city demands that this as well as the propose and end will never be accomplished so long as there are proper objects unprovided with the cumforts of the home—and that if some such view be fairly presented to our fellow-citizens, a hearty and generous support will be the answer. Respectually.

From the treasurer's account, it would appear that the sum of \$40.62 remains on hand.

Before concluding the report, the chairman moved the following board of management be appointed for the ensuing year.

From Directrees—Mrs. A. T. Anderson.

From Directrees—Mrs. R. T. Anderson.

**Sextany—Mrs. S. Van Antwerp.

**Registra—Mrs. S. M. Beckley.

**Menagers—Mrs. S. Van Antwerp.

**Registra—Mrs. S. M. Beckley.

**Menagers—Mrs. S. Van Antwerp.

**Registra—Mrs. S. M. Beckley.

**Menagers—Mrs. J. Short Lane. Mrs. Rev. V. Oakiey. Mrs. Mrs. John Lowery. Mrs. William C. Gilman, Mrs. John Mrs. John Mrs. Assachild. Mrs. Remuel A. Church, Mrs. E. D. Morgan. Mrs. John Carvy. Miss Gelston, and Miss M. G. Brinekerhoof.

**Honowery. Members—Mrs. De Witt Clinton, Mrs. Hartiet Douglas Gruger.

**Physiciens—Dr James S. Cooper, Attendant Physician. 259 Third arenue; Dr. Childs, Consulting Physician, So Chambers street.

**There being no dissentient voice to the chairman's motion, the report was adopted.

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Presiding.

THE MURDER OF BAXTER.

Nov. 26.—At the sitting of the court this morning. Wm
Johnson, charged with the murder of Baxter, of which
Howlet and Saul have been convicted, was placed at the
har. On the application of Mr. J. B. Phillips, who, together with Mr. J. Cochrane, was savigned as counsel the
trial of Johnson was postponed to Monday, in consequence of a professional engagement of Mr. Phillips in a
case of reference which was set down for to day.

CHARGE OF ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Metchior Skipfer, atias Shafer, atias Shaper was, placed at
the bar charged with setting fire to the dwelling house of
Henry Rolde, 268 Monroe street, in May last.

The prisoner is a native of Germany, farty years of age,
and a baker by trade. The District Attorney (Mr. N. B.
Blunt.) conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr.
D. E. Sickies was assigned as counsel for the prisoner.

The following jurors were sworn:—
C. B. Collins, 3d ward. Simon Stera 17th ward.
Sam'l. W. Bass, 16th do. H. M. Smith, 9th do
A. G. Beninger, 16th do. P. Welling. 18th do
John Dwyer, 3d do. L. R. Shaw, 3d. do.
Peter Nelson, 16th do. P. Trumper, 14th do.
James Fowler, Sth. do. Ed. Boynton, 16th do.
Twenty-five non attending jurors were called on a fine
of \$25 cach.

The District Attorney, in opening the case to the jury,
said, that next to murder in the catalogue of crime is
that of aron in the first degree, which, under our statutes, consists in setting fire at night to a dwelling house
in which human beings are at the time, and it is punish
able with death. Of this crime the prisoner stands
chared. The District Attorney, reconsided to state the

It may literally be said of her, she fell asleep, and awoke in heaven

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In presenting her report, the Treasurer begs leave to suggest to the Board, that the time has almost arrived when unlited and individual appeals must be made to the charitable public, for means to carry out the contemplated chairgement of the asylum.

The property of the association is not sufficient to make this improvement upon such a scale as will meet the present demand for admittance to its shelter, nor, is she persuaded, what a generous public would require for a charitaned.

Little argument need be used. A fair presentation of its claims, its management hitherto, the comfort and peace it has afforded to those of refined life but straightened whom he is a sylum might be burdensome, would surely be met by a cheerful and liberal response now as it always has been heretofore.

The asylum is now filled to fits utmost capacity, and many well deserving and proper persons are anxiously waiting for admission, to whom this boon cannot be afforded at present. The proposed site, now in possession of the association, on Seventy-eighth and Seventy ninth streets and Fourth avenue, is considered to be one of the most favorable on the island, healthful and easy of access. If the buildings kindly and gratuitously planned by Messer, Hurry & Rogers, for the board, should be erected, some two hundred inmates might be accommodated, whereas mon the number must be limited to character and the fact that it relieves the oily from the expense of supporting many who but for this asylum might be burdensome, would surely be met by a cheerful and liberal response now as it always has been heretofore.

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down in the bakery and I saw some fire upstains; I went up and saw a bundle of paper on fire under the stairs which lead to the second story; the house is a three story brick building; the paper was roiled up together, about the size of my fast; I tried to put it out with my foot, but I could not; come one got a pail of water and put it out; I attempted found two botties of camplane, about two feet fred sech other, and the burning paper just in the middle of them; there were some Garman newspapers, and paper such as they use in the stores; I believe they were German papers of this city; I looked for them next morning, but couldn't find them; on the ofth of May following, my premises were on fire again, about ten minutes past tweive at midnight; my family were in bed and I was in the bakery; I rented out the upper part of my house to tenants; I believe there were three families in It, but some of them went away after the first fire; I watched around. I heard some footsteps, and in a few moments my journeyman exclaimed—"There is fire up stairs again;" I went up stairs, and tried to put it out; there was a big bunch bigger than my head; I tried to put it out doors with my hand, but couldn't, it was one so fire; I didn't get them out, as the fire was extinguished; a great many people were there, and one fire engine; I found part of an Engish newspaper, very large, and pleess of a jus; the premises were injured, the floor was burned, and also the door and the eight. If its the time of the fire on the 9th of May at ten minutes before twelve; as I put my bread in the oven at ten minutes before twelve o'clock, and it takes in a hurry with my work, and he left me because I was in a hurry with my work, and he fire me because I was in a hurry with my work, and no quarred with him; when I paid him all was pleasant; never had any quarrel with firm at any my with a provent of the house, Pressler sent a constable; he had a lawyer, too, with him; we had some words; I wasn't angre. I have been supply to that, I read German; no

ing to the rear, and an siley way. To a juror—The back door was always open night and day, there was no lock to it.

Win W. Gregory deposed—I am a policeman of the Seventh ward; on the alarm of fire on the night of the 9th of May I ran to the house; I found there two large jars of camphene or turpentine; the jars were taken to the Seventh ward station house; there were no corks in the lars; at the time of the second fire I was in the station house; on the alarm being given I ran to the house; I found the window saches and doors were very much charred and burned; the next moraing I went to the house, and found in the gutter pieces of jug, which I brought with me to the station house.

Benjamin M. Young deposed—I am a caulker; I reside in 208 Muntre street; I remember the second alarm of fire, on the night of the 9th of May; an alley way ran round my house; in that alley I saw the prisoner looking round the siley; I then went up stairs; I wound up my clock, it was then five minutes to twelve o'clock; I stripped and went to bed, and just as I was going to tell my wife that I had seen the prisoner in the alley way. I heard the noise; I started up, and on looking out of the window, I saw the prisoner in the alley in the face that night; a street lamp throg a light on the house and I could see him pialn; as I was him full in the face that night; a street lamp throg a light on the house and I could see him pialn; as I was

The court then took a recess for one hour.

EVENING SESSION.

The witness Young was recalled, and, in answer to Mr. Sickies, said that the clerk wrote down his former depositions. In them it is stated that the man looked late the yard, and he then saw his face.

The District Attorney then read the whole of the witness's depositions. There was no difference between them and his present testimony, except as to the position of the man when he saw him about the premises.

Mr. Bickies proceeded to open the case for the defence, stating that there was no doubt that the house in Monroe street had been set on fire, but he would show that the witnesses for the proceeding were mistaken in their identity of the prisoner as the man who was seen about the premises.

tity of the prisoner as the man who was seen about the premises

John Wise deposed—That he lives at 12 Essex street; is a baker by trade; now keeps a boarding-house; knows the prisoner; he boarded with him in May last; commenced bosrding on a Manday night; it was after he worked for Redde; he stayed one week; he boarded with witness when he was arrested; saw him the night before his arrest; he was at supper at haif past six o'clock, and staid in the house a couple of hours after; he want out with three or four others after nine o'clock.

To the District Attorney.—I am a Bavarian by birth; id id not know the prisoner in the old country; I belong to a secret society, the order of the Druids; I don't know what order this prisoner belongs to; I was at home when the officers came and arrested the prisoner; I did not tell them that there was no such person there; my wife told me the officers afted for Michael, and she said there was no such person; I worked for Pressler as a baker; Pressler no such person; I worked for Pressler as a baker; Pressler is acmething like the prisoner; he is not so tall; has hair pretty much like the prisoner. The District Attorney—I'll bring him here that we

is semething like the prisoner; he is not so tall; has hair protity much like the prisoner.

The District Attorney—I will leave that to you.

Mr. Sickles—I wish you would and examine him.

The District Attorney—I will leave that to you.

Vedal Waiter, a German, examined, (through an interpreter.) deposed that he lived at No. 12 Essex street last May, when prisoner lived thore; escupied the same room with him: remembers seeing him there on the night of the 0th of May; went out with him after nine o clock; went to a coffee house in Third street, and stayed there till eleven o clock; there were perhaps about four other men there; from there went to another public house, about two blocks off, remained there till about a quarter before twelve o clock; from there went to another place in avenue A, a baker's, where prisoner had before worked; were there about a quarter of an hour; from there went into a small public house; drank some bear, there was music there and we staid there till about half-past tweive, when they heard an alarm bell, and witness, prisoner, and six or seven other men, and a woman, went out; from there they went to another baker's, in avenue A, don't know the name; the prisoner weat in there alone, and witness stood on the sidewalk both then went nome to Essex street; got home at one o'clock, and went to bed together, right away.

To the District Attorney.—The prisoner commenced boarding at the same house with witness about the 1st May, and was there four weeks; can't say exactly; prisoner went away for four weeks; can't say exactly; prisoner went away for four weeks; the accounty prisoner had been with Walter, on the night in question, to tell them to remember that he had been there; never knew the prisoner to be charged with any ortime before; he is of a good temper; never knew him to quarrel with any giber, and the other public houses where prisoner had been with Walter, on the night in question, to tell them to remember that he had been there; never knew the prisoner was at the house, and that

HEAVY DEMAND FOR BARGES.—We have heard it stated that the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company intend to increase their shipments of coal and iron by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canai to New York, to such an extent in the coming spring, that they will require one hundred barges of 100 tons, and some eight or nine steam-tugs, in addition to the large number of boats they have aiready engaged in the business. Fourteen of these barges have been contracted for by the ship-builders of this city, to be completed by the first of April. They will cost in the aggregate about \$30,000. It is also stated that the same company are building fifteen large schooners, of 400 tons burthen each, to ga round by sea. So extensive are their countracts, that they mind it impossible to pass all their boats through the canal, hence the necessity of sending schooners round by sea.—Delaware Gazetie.

A vote was taken in the town of Shreveport, on the Sinst., on the question of "License" or "No License which resulted in a vote of yearly three to one in favor